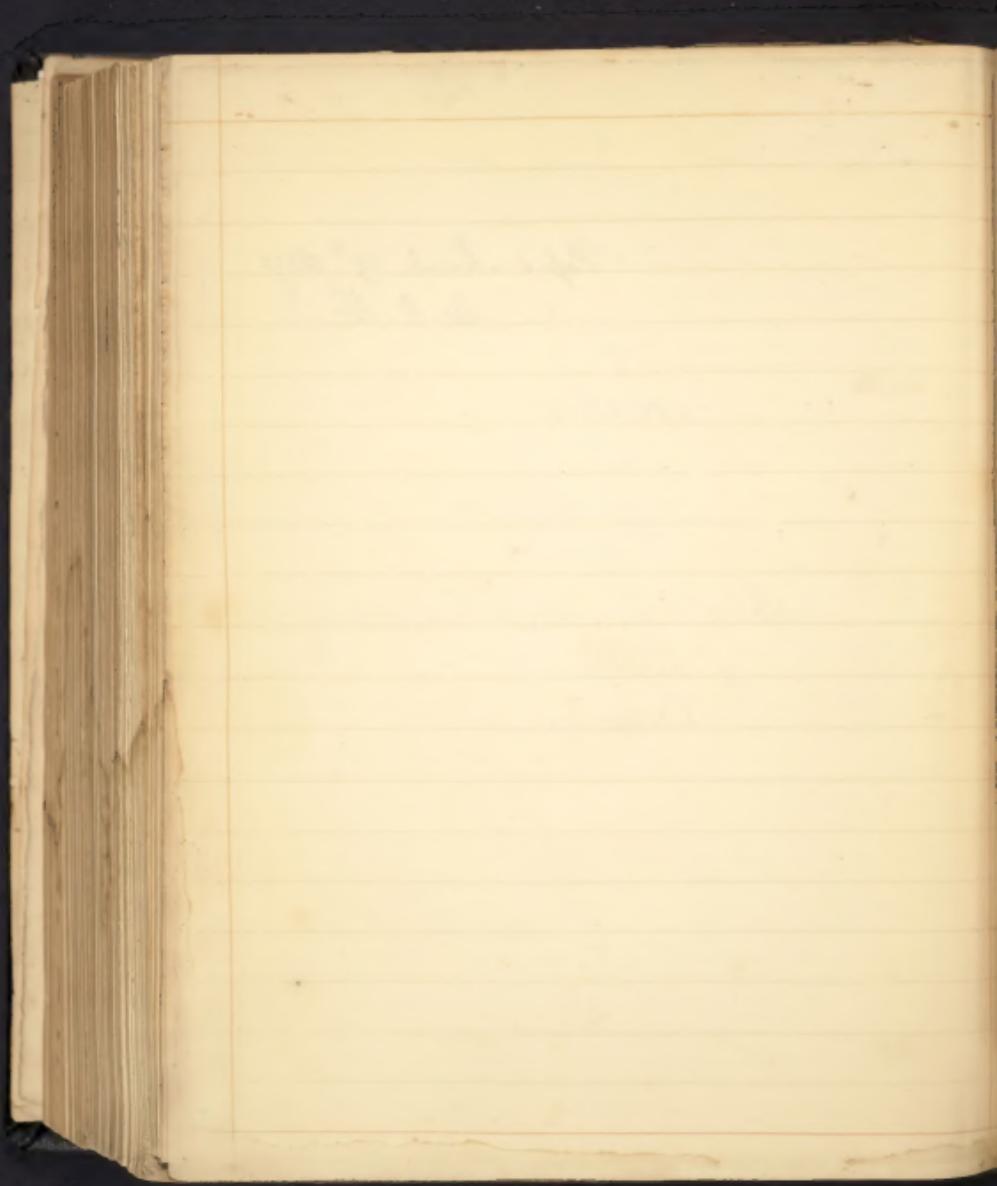


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W. & H.

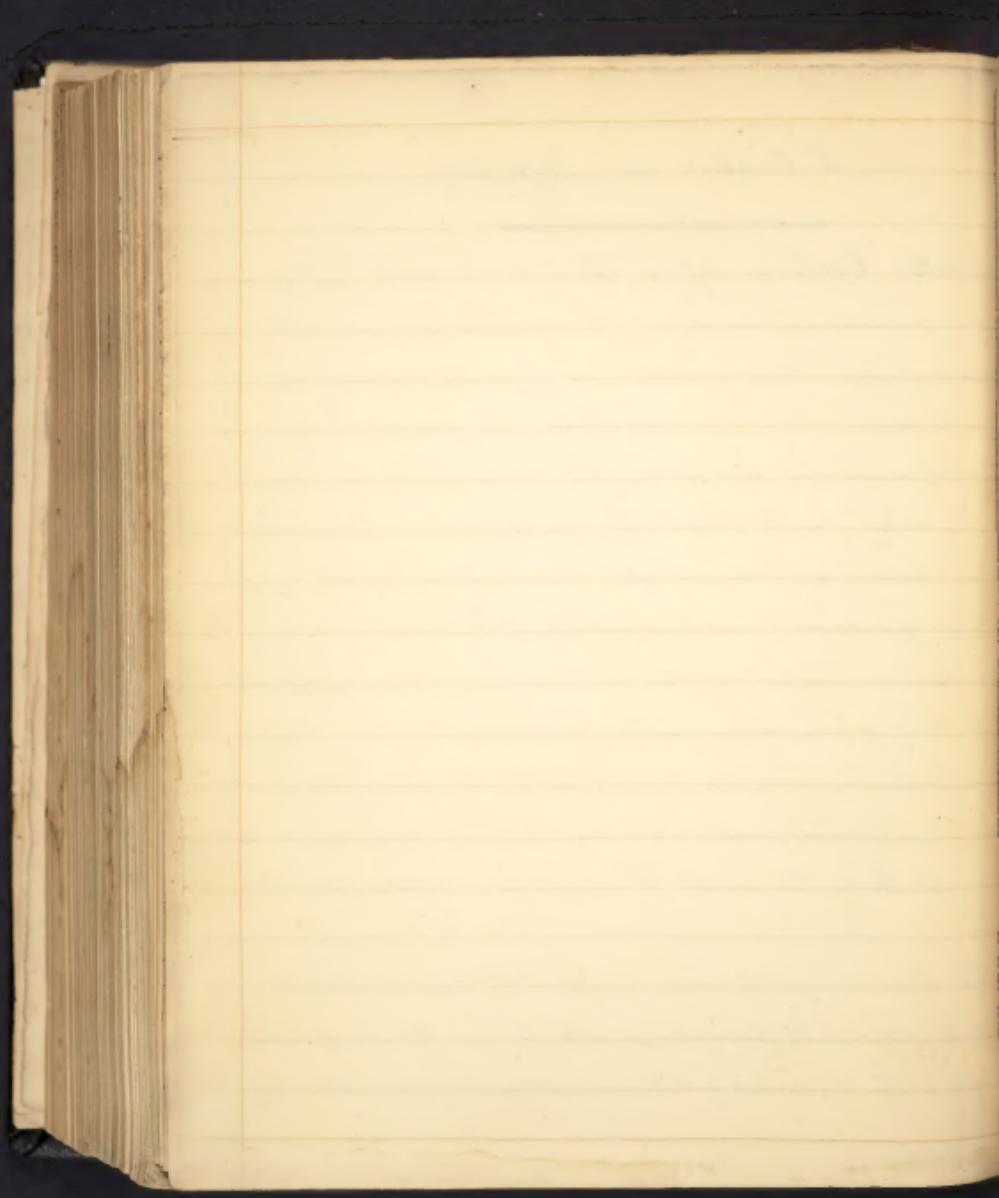
A
Treatise
on
Dysentery,
by
Robert Randolph Turner
of Fauquier,
Virginia.



A treatise on Dysentery.

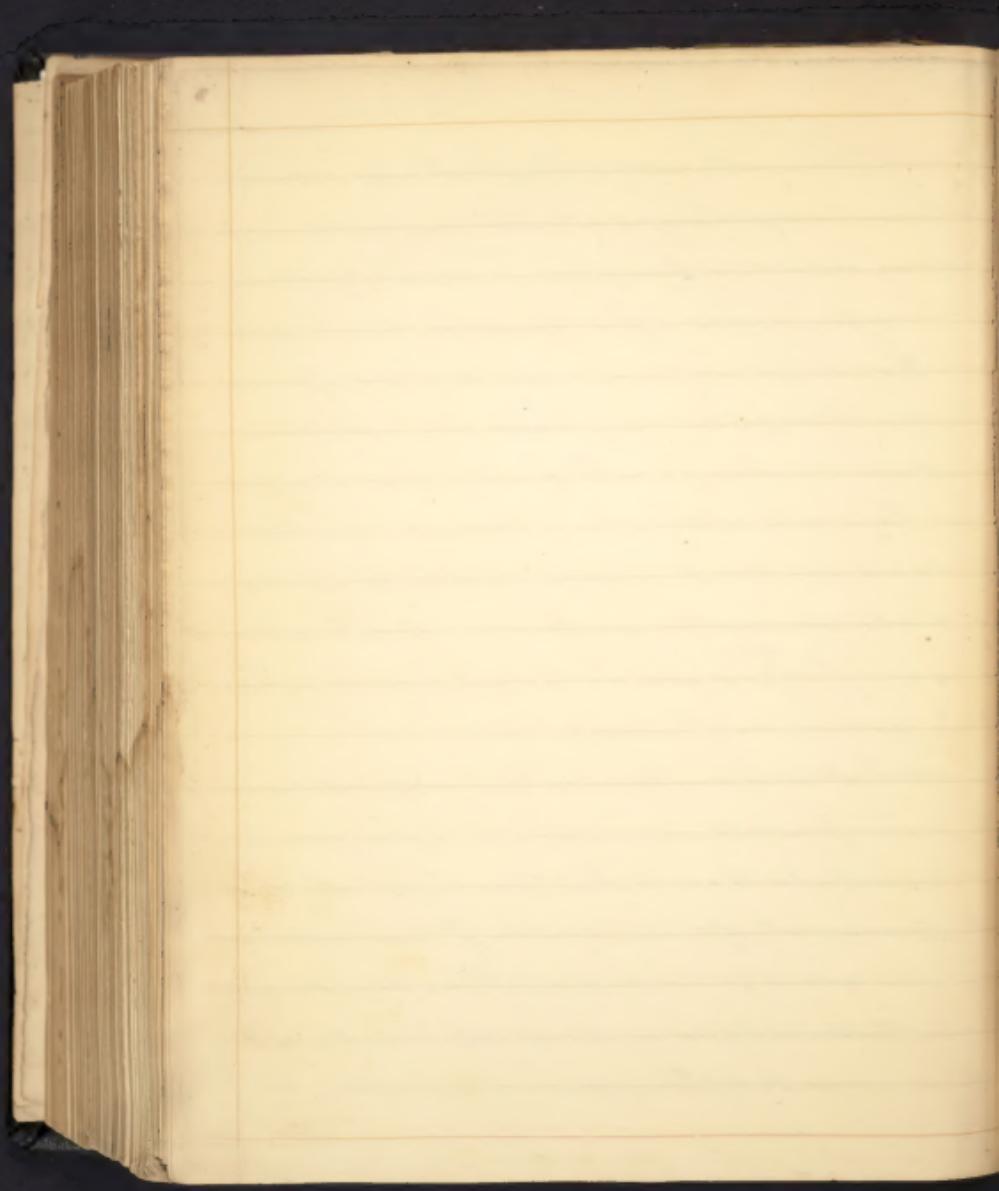
Doctor Cullen define this disease to be "One of a contagious nature, in which the patient has frequent watery evacuations, accompanied by much griping, and followed by a tenesmus; the stools altho' frequent, being small in quantity, and the matter voided, chiefly mucous, often streaked with blood. At the same time, the natural bowels seldom appear; and when they do, it is generally in substance of a compact and hardened form." Their definition is perhaps as correct as any other, with one exception; I allude to the being of a contagious nature. That Dysentery may be propagated by contagion, has been advocated by some of our most able writers; still the opinion, at the present day, is not shared by, by the most thinking and judicious practitioner.

The disease is much more incident to warm climates, than cold ones; it prevails, generally, towards the end of summer, or the beginning of autumn; continuing from about six



up to two months, sometimes longer. At this season of the year it is undoubtedly, in our country, very frequently an epidemic, and as far as I can judge, is more to be attributed to the influence of an impure atmosphere, than to any other. We sometimes find it very prevalent and severe, after close hot weather; especially if after this, the body be exposed to a damp and cold atmosphere. It generally appears about the same time, with autumnal remittent and intermittent fevers; and with them it is frequently complicated or combined; it is likewise, sometimes complicated with typhus. It varies in different ^{seasons} and years, so as to require different and sometimes opposite modes of treatment.

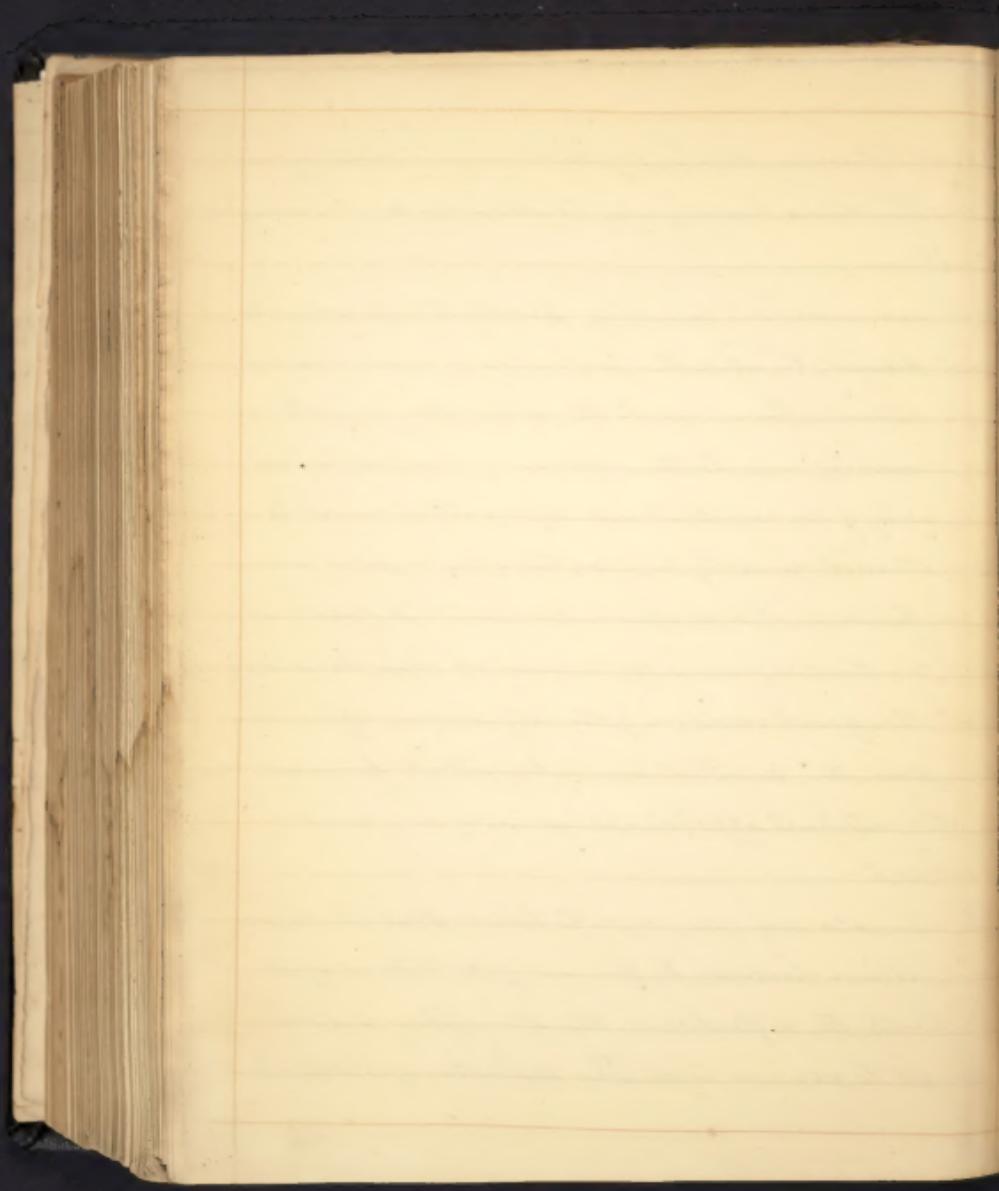
As I stated before, Typhus has been supposed by many to arise from contagion, generated in the system of one person and imparted to another. But from the character which the disease generally assumes, in our country, I think we have no sufficient grounds for such an opinion. Where there are many crowded together, as happens in jails and hospitals, and when the disease is originally typhus, or assumes that character in its



page, I presume it may possibly be communicated by contagion. The disease however may be attributed to other sources, namely —

Cold and moisture succeeding quickly to intense heat or great drought, by which the perspiration is suddenly checked, and a determination made to the alimentary canal. It is very frequently owing to the influence of miasma, the ordinary cause of our remittent and intermittent fevers. I believe, it most generally happens, that when Dysentery arises from this source, it will assume the remittent form, and that the liver is more deeply concerned. A Dysentery arising from the general condition of the atmosphere, differs I believe, from the remittent and intermittent fevers, only in the intestinal affection, and requires a very similar treatment.

We have also very good reason to believe, that the disease is sometimes produced, by the use of putrid aliment. A particular disposition in the atmosphere, has been thought to give rise to it. The application of cold to the



body, and the reception into the stomach, of poisonous and irritating substances, may also induce the complaint. A change of diet, from a highly stimulating to a less strengthening regimen, is another cause. To this may be added the use of impure and stagnant water.

A constant exposure to the sun, during the hottest weather, obstructs perspiration, giving rise to the want of a healthy action on the surface of the body; and, in fine, whatever increases the natural irritability of the intestines, may be enumerated among the causes of Dysentery.

Sometimes it accompanies catarrh; sometimes it alternates with rheumatism; and indeed, it has been considered by some, a catarrhal or rheumatic affection of the intestines.

Some have supposed, that the disease may be propagated by contagion, arising from the effluvia of the feces of dysenteric patients, and not from the febrile perspiration, or breath. I believe it never to be contagious, when it prevails in consequence of some unwholesome abatements.

The author is evidently a good student of
the language, and what may be said in
his favor must be weighed against the
fact that he is not a native speaker. He
uses the language with a good deal of
naturalness, and his style is good, but
he makes many mistakes in grammar and
punctuation, and his spelling is not
entirely correct.

the 20th and 21st of May. The 21st the San Joaquin
was crossed. The 22d and 23d were spent in the
Sierra Nevada, the 24th in the valley of the
San Joaquin, and the 25th in the valley of the
Sacramento.

It may be a little more difficult to get an audience to discuss this, it is, while with wine and the ban
In this country, it frequently occurs in audience discussions
that one of the young men or women of the
company or audience is to speak on some topic, and
the majority of the audience are to be
interested, and are to be interested in it.
I believe the

the other, & the greater part.

I believe that man's course for me is to go with ultimate conviction & do what is at the same time
merit & bring the strength I have with me
and provide as a guide when there are no
strengths in me & promises in me, & always to be
pursued by the best & greatest men in my nation
to secure me the same & to my own self
to secure my self & my family & to have
all of the same that we may have
few to care for us. I have no more hope
in these & no command to be given
but to be patient & to

consider the course to be & to do the
best we can & to my God to be
patient & to have hope of the same & not
to do more. The best thing is to
be patient & to do the best we can
in the present & to let the rest be

an education other than in the home. - It is to
allow the mother to go out and earn a living
for the family. - This would tend to
greatly influence families in the country to
have more children.

alone, however, is not now considered
sufficient.

With whom this is now agreed, with
a view of his first being in command of an army
as concerned, has professed to do so in a letter
written to him. He sometimes gives the secretary of
state a copy of his letters, and, in this case,
it is well, and not to be wished otherwise, that we
have a copy of the letter, so that the
secretary of state may be

informed of the same. He can now
not be, or will be, by his minister, in
possession of the same, so that, in this case,
he can

be considered to be in a position to
interfere in the conduct of the army, in
view of the importance of the army, and the
large number of troops, and the
great number of soldiers, and the
large number of horses, and the

160 miles from the coast and 10000 ft. above the sea. It is a high, rugged, and rocky mountain, with a small, shallow, cold, and turbulent mountain stream rising on the slopes, and running into the sea. It is surrounded by high, rugged, and rocky mountains.

I am very glad to find a small stream in which trout may be found, and the fish are not numerous, but are of good size. They are not numerous, but are of good size.

Breakfast, for the first time, this day, the best in a long series of bad ones, and the weather is fine. The water is clear, and the air is cool.

After the dinner of fish, we started on the trail, and the weather was fine.

and the more the more I think of
you - I often think of you and
the writing of the material you write
is more and more, also with a
wonderful way of expression and
meaning that is in a language that
I have not been taught to speak
but I think I speak it when I do
things in my mind. I do not
understand how you do it, but I do
know that you do it and I
do not know how you do it
but I do not understand it.

Also, you are a wonderful
writer, I think you are a great
writer and a great writer, and I
do not understand how you
do it but I do not understand it
but I do not understand it.

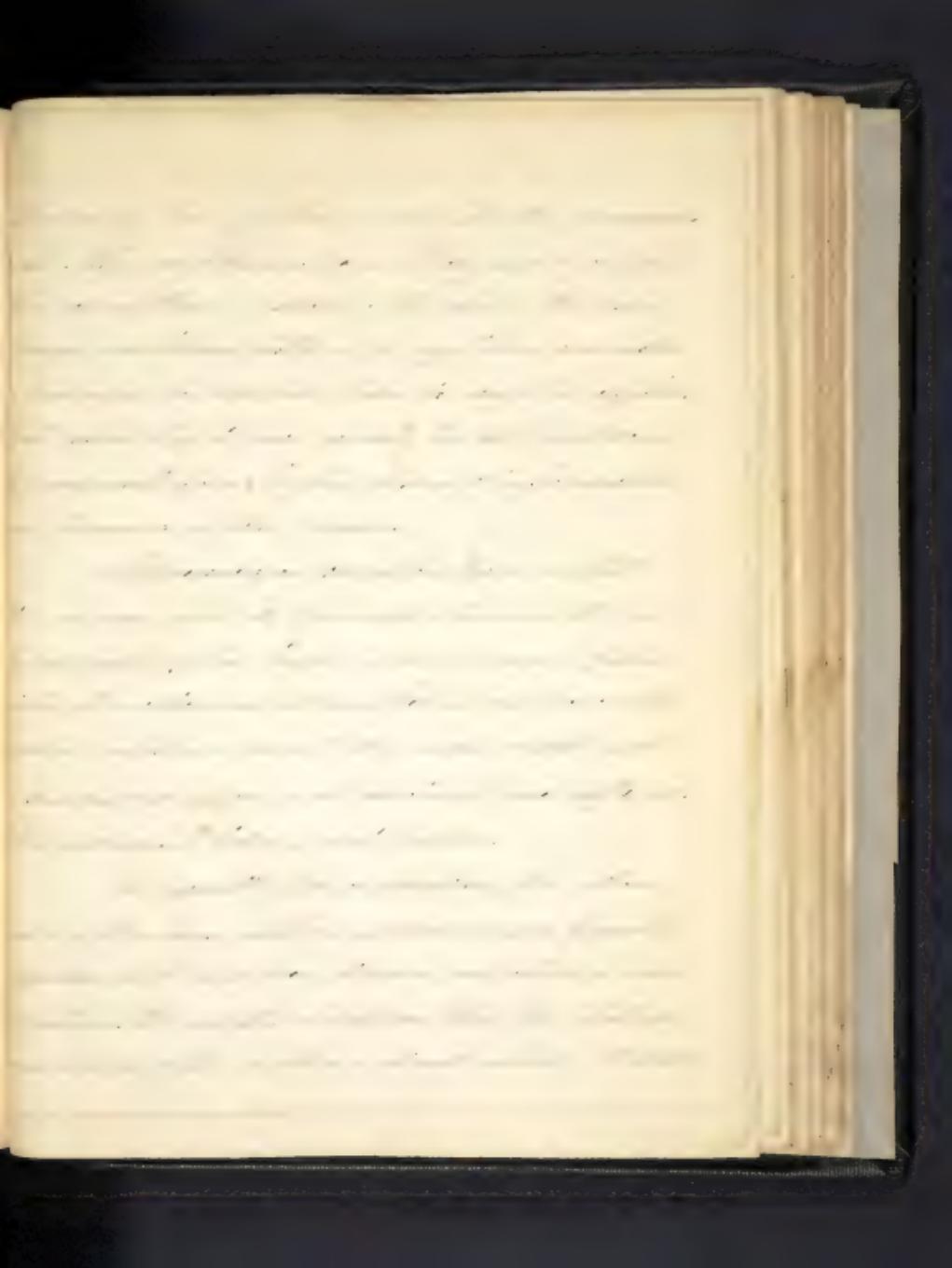
in finance and the money to build and
keep, in a sum of \$100,000, to be used
as seed money.

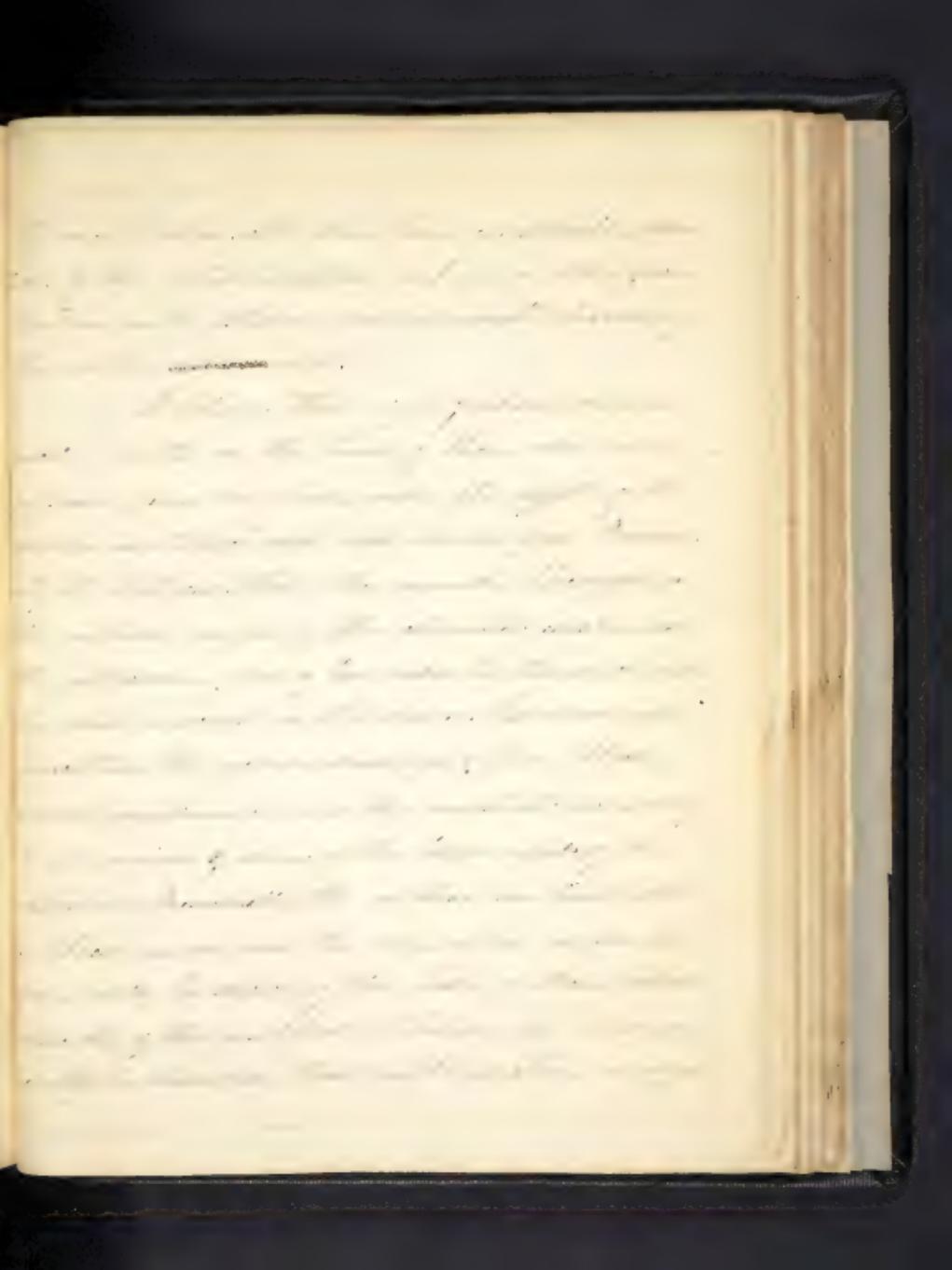
Under the existing law, we can
be sure, we can, in our best effort, do little
more, than to get rid of the existing
and to have the new government
supersede, but the enforcement of our law
will still be difficult, the struggle will continue
and the best we shall want to do will be
to get rid of the existing and
to have the new government
supersede, but the struggle will continue
and the best we shall want to do will be

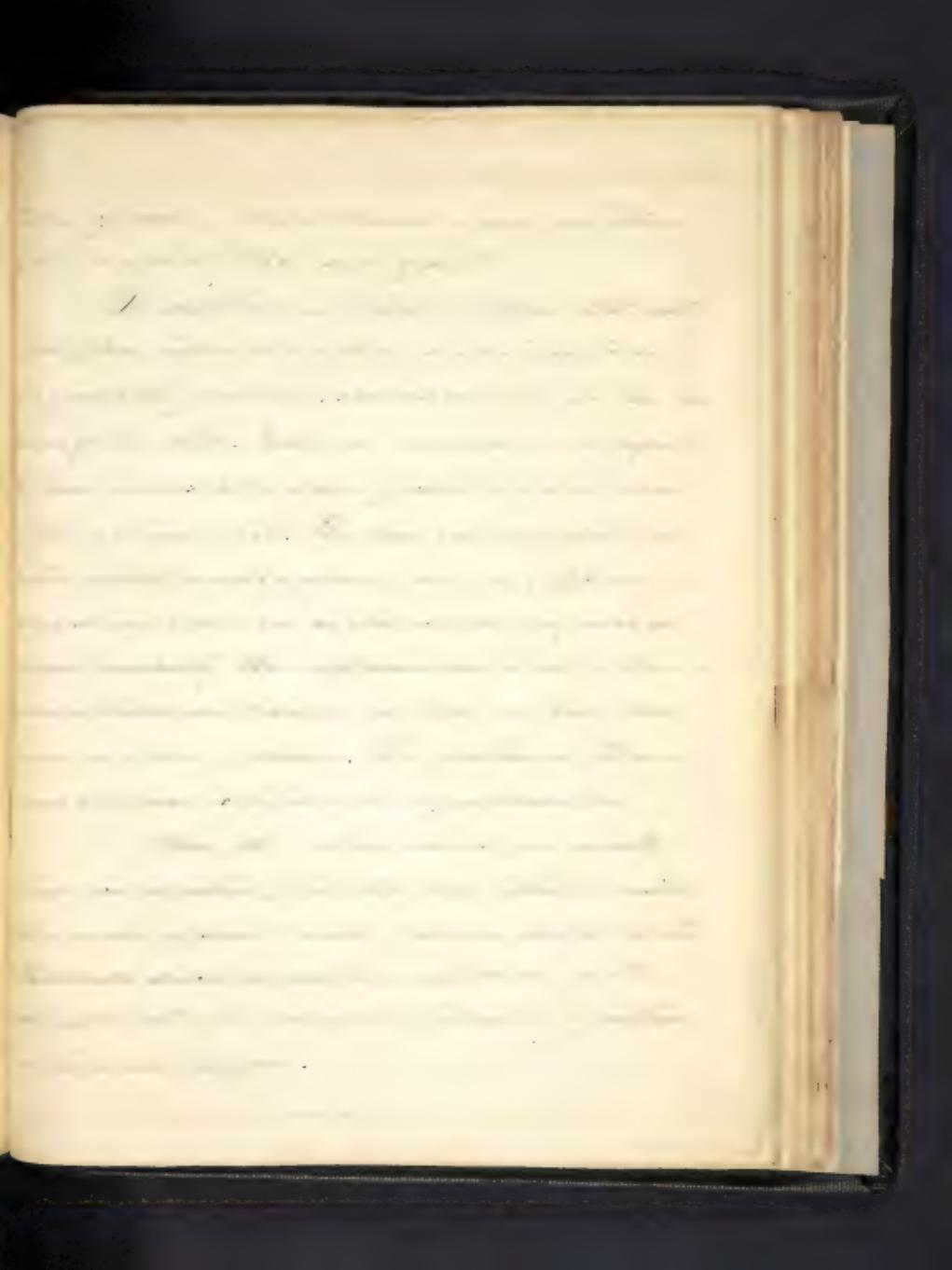
to get rid of the existing and
to have the new government
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supersede, but the struggle will continue
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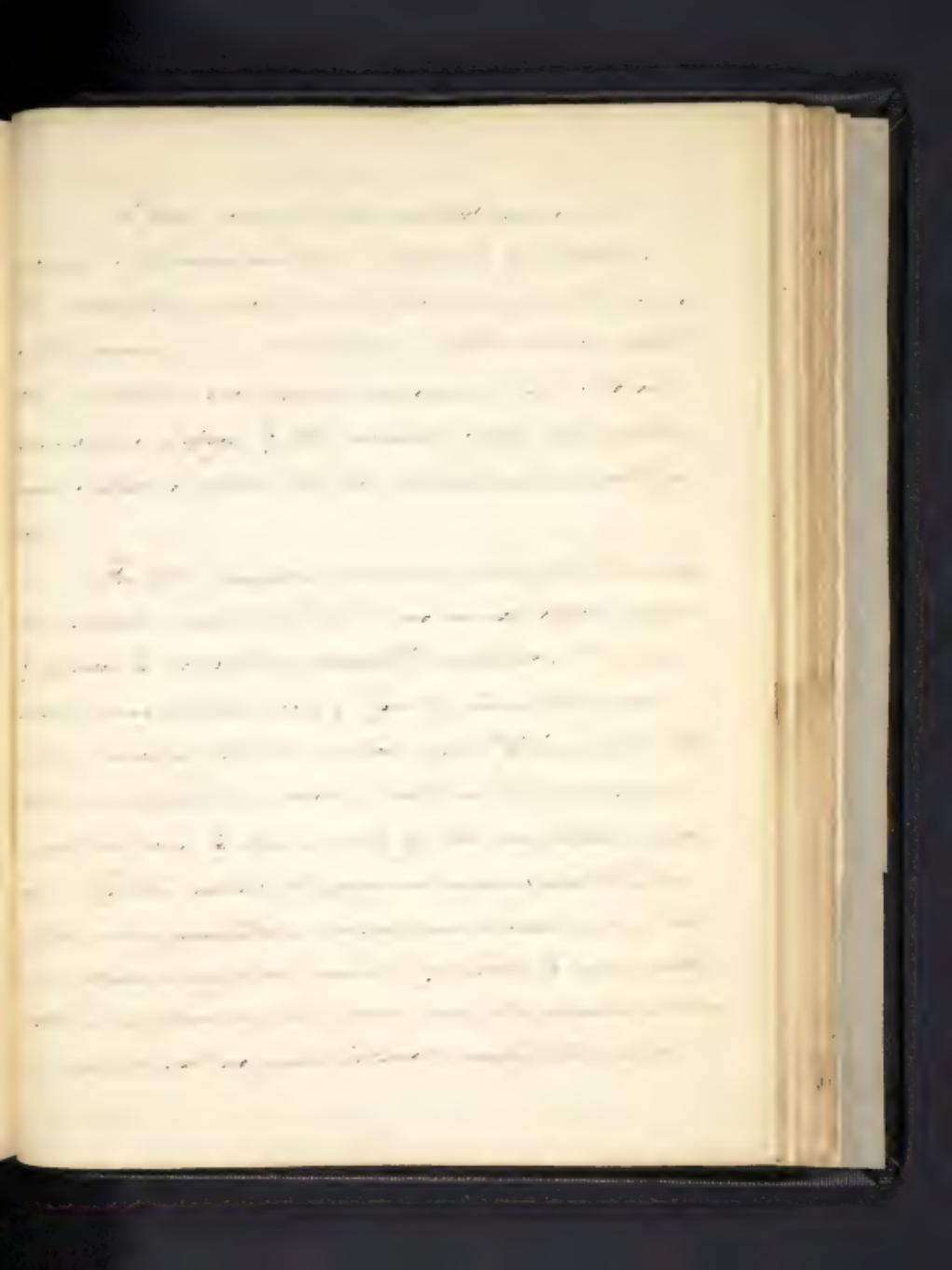
and often a single one, and the small ones
are sometimes very numerous and inconspicuous, but
are often very numerous and abundant.
The small ones are often very numerous
and are scattered over the ground.
The large ones are often very numerous
and are scattered over the ground.
The small ones are often very numerous
and are scattered over the ground.
The large ones are often very numerous
and are scattered over the ground.
The small ones are often very numerous
and are scattered over the ground.
The large ones are often very numerous
and are scattered over the ground.

of the two to a sufficient length
and breadth to be of use in
the construction of a
small boat. The wood
was cut into planks and
the planks were joined
by a large number of
small wooden pins. The
planks were then
planed and smoothed
and the boat was
then ready for use.









Answer the following questions

to see a good deal more of the
rest of the country.

I had often in my mind the idea
of getting a boat of the kind that
I could go with the men and
one of them as a boy. I now sub-
mit the design of the boat as
a good one for the purpose. It is
the same size as the boat I have
at present, and will be a good
one. I believe it will be a good
one for the purpose.

I will now give the dimensions
and the cost of the boat. The
boat will be 12 feet long and 4
feet wide. The cost of the boat
will be about \$100.00.

Yours affec

John C. Smith
1850

afforded a very good opportunity for the study of the species and the results obtained were as follows:

over 300 hours. The original idea of a 100-hour test was to provide a minimum of 100 hours of use for the average consumer. The test has been modified to reflect the actual use of the product by the consumer.

Now as science is now far advanced
to the point of being able to calculate
from a given number of points in
a curve, the next problem is to find
what curve will be the best fit to
the given points.

I have often heard it said that
the application of a curve to a set of
data is a difficult task, and
consequently for the purpose of making this
task easier, a number of methods

are to be introduced, and the curve which
comes nearest to the data is to be chosen.
For example, if we have a set of data
points which are to be fitted by a curve
we have to find a curve which will fit
these points as closely as possible. The
following is a method of finding such a

the best and most perfect. It is
now in the hands of the printer and
will be ready for the public in a few
days.

The best and most perfect opinion
in regard to the meaning of the
new creation is that given by
Dr. Price in his excellent treatise
on the subject of the new
creation. In this dissertation I have taken
the best part & will from the use of nothing
else. I hope you will see it & send it
me as soon as possible. I will then
make a copy of it & send it to you
from my opinion on your part to me
a portion of it to our other ministers &
writers who are

to write & publish a portion of it
written to the best of the ability in the able
hands of the members of the church.

it will be all you can do, to
keep up the interest in
your Library - and when
you do visit us, you will
see how much the books have
increased. I hope you will
have time to go to the
University Library, and
see the great number of
books and manuscripts
there, and the great number
of manuscripts by the author, and
how much he has written.

You are most welcome
and invited to the University
and to the Library.

of little opium, combined with a grain or two of ipecacuanha, is very useful, in order to assist this induction. It is stated upon good authority, that occasional bloodletting, in small quantities, has done much good in this form of the complaint. The patient should be warmly clothed, and flannel should be worn next the skin, for the purpose of keeping up a gentle perspiration. Much may be done by a proper regimen, and regular exercise, particularly on horseback, if the patient's strength will admit of it.

It will be best to abstain from the use of fruits, and all other foods, which is calculated to keep up the disorder and laxity of the bowels.

When we have reason to believe, that there is obstruction of the liver, denoted, principally, by a clayey appearance of the stools, tenacity upon pressure over the region of that organ, and sallow countenance, we must use mercury, until the symptoms give way.

In this case, the blue pill is the
last preparation to which we can resort, according
to some of our most experienced practitioners.

Finis.

